UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22814
19 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning the latest Iraqi violations of the terms of cease-fire, I have the honour to report seven cases of such violations by Iraqi military from 22 June to 30 June 1991.

1. At 1920 hours on 22 June 1991, 10 Iraqi soldiers were observed strengthening their position 500 metres away from the borders in NML at the GCs of 425-645 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

2. At 1600 hours on 22 June 1991, an Iraqi IFA vehicle was observed unloading mines at the GCs of 701-209 on the map of Chazabeh.

3. At 1600 hours on 22 June 1991, six Iraqi soldiers were observed digging a channel and setting up barbed wire in NML at the GCs of 70-21 on the map of Chazabeh.

4. At 1610 hours on 26 June 1991, several Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing a bunker at the GCs of 295-821 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

5. From 0800 hours to 1120 hours on 27 June 1991, six Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing a control post in NML at the GCs of 645-273 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

6. On 30 June 1991, Iraqi forces using a loader were observed constructing an embankment at the GCs of 678-241 on the map of Kani Sheikh.

7. On 30 June 1991, 10 Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing an individual bunker in NML at the GCs of 591-351 on the map of Sumar.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22815
19 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 18 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of Turkey to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/91/4-1 of 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

All exportation of arms, ammunition, military equipment and related technology from Turkey lies under the control and administration of the Turkish Government.

The Turkish Government has informed its competent authorities of the mandatory nature of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions which prohibit countries to sell, supply or convey weapons or other military equipment as well as technology and services which can be used for military purposes to Iraq. The report of the Secretary-General (S/22660) and its annex on the guidelines to facilitate full implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) have also been brought to the attention of all concerned. Hence, Turkey does not sell or supply any material listed in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) nor does it promote or facilitate such sales.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/313
S/22816
19 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 18 July 1991 from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khodaidad BASHARMAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 18 July 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

At the outset, I express my good wishes to Your Excellency. As per the latest available information, I hereby draw your attention to the fact that, contrary to the prevalent atmosphere originating from your good offices and joint work with the peace-loving forces over a political solution of the conflict in Afghanistan and the ever-increasing hopes created as a result of your Five-Point Statement and the growing support of the Afghan people and the international community being extended towards this end, the military authorities of Pakistan, contrary to the support expressed by the Government of that country to Your Excellency's Five-Point Statement, are still pinning their hope on a military solution.

Recently, the military circles of Pakistan, in continuation of their earlier interventionist military operations, in direct collusion with the Afghan war-mongering opposition, have organized the plan of an attack on Gardez and some other cities with an aim to pursue their hostile militaristic objective.

The recent changes in the positions of the army units and contingent of Pakistan based near the border area with the Republic of Afghanistan and the transfer of assorted weapons and their deployment around Gardez and a number of other cities and the joint preparation by these units and those of the Afghan extremist opposition are testimonies to this fact.

Being convinced of the futility of a military solution, the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, while once again assuring you of its continued cooperation with Your Excellency's peace efforts for achieving a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, seriously considers its obligation to give a befitting response, in case the military circles of Pakistan and the Afghan war-mongering extremist opposition try to put into practice the above-mentioned hostile plan. Such a state of affairs will inevitably culminate in the complication of the situation and will weaken the growing process of the political solution.

While the grave consequences of such vain and already tested attempts shall be borne by Pakistani militarists and the Afghan war-mongering extremist opposition, under the conditions when the process of a political solution of the Afghan conflict has gained a new momentum as a result of Your Excellency's good offices and the realistic approach of the Republic of Afghanistan and other realistic national and international forces, I call upon Your Excellency at this sensitive juncture to use your authority and available possibilities to prevent the realization of the aforementioned plan, which is detrimental to the peace process and Your Excellency's Five-Point Statement.

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GENERAL

S/22817
19 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United States Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace. The most recent violations are as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 16/17 July 1991 amounted to 12 sorties flown by six two-aircraft formations. The enemy aircraft flew at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Mosul, Dahuk and northern Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-23447 2477h (E)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22818
24 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous correspondence concerning Iranian violations and infringements of the cease-fire, I have the honour to inform you of a fresh series of such violations by the Iranian side, in contravention of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), as follows:

1. At 1030 hours on 9 July 1991, a group of approximately seven individuals from the Iranian side was observed digging a position at geographical coordinates 114715 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Zurbatiyah).

2. At 1040 hours on 10 July 1991, a group of between six and seven individuals from the Iranian side was observed constructing a new observation post opposite the Iranian control post at geographical coordinates 110746 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Zurbatiyah). At 2035 hours on the same day, a group of approximately 12 individuals from the Iranian side was observed constructing a new observation post at geographical coordinates 112745 in the same area.

3. At 0850 hours on 11 July 1991, an Iranian Poclain backhoe was observed digging a trench at geographical coordinates 545920 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Kani Baz).

4. At 1800 hours on 13 July 1991, an Iranian Poclain backhoe was observed digging a trench around the concrete position at geographical coordinates 068654 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Zurbatiyah).

5. At 1745 hours on 14 July 1991, six individuals from the Iranian side were observed digging a 10-metre-long communications trench from their shelters to the guard posts at geographical coordinates 559417 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Mandali).

6. At 0900 hours on 17 July 1991, an excavator, a dump truck and an ambulance were observed making a track from Mehran to geographical coordinates 068654 in the central-sector separation zone (map of

Zurbatiyah). At 0915 hours on the same day, 12 individuals from the Iranian side were observed adjusting the firing positions of the Iranian posts at geographical coordinates 559417 in the same area.

7. At 2000 hours on 18 July 1991, the Iranian side fired four rounds of tracer from the separation zone at geographical coordinates 976618 in the direction of Iraqi forward units in the central sector.

8. At 0830 hours on 20 July 1991, an Iranian grader was observed strengthening the road between the Iranian command post at geographical coordinates 441648 and Naft-e-Shah at geographical coordinates 4419659 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Khanaqin). At 1150 hours on the same day, the Iranian side installed a Dushka machine-gun at geographical coordinates 142735 opposite the Sudur control post in the central-sector separation zone (map of Zurbatiyah). At 1400 hours that day, the Iranian side installed a single-phase Dushka machine-gun at geographical coordinates 122716 opposite the Darraji control post in the central-sector separation zone (map of Zurbatiyah). At the same time, 20 individuals from the Iranian side were observed building a firing position of sandbags at geographical coordinates 711231 in the central-sector separation zone (map of Mandali).

These fresh infringements and violations, which join the list of the previous violations by the Iranian side of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries, confirm without any doubt the persistence of the Iranian Government in its policy of aggression and continued violation of the principles of good-neighbourliness.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22819
22 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to submit, for the purpose of registration, a list of further violations of the terms of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. These violations were reported to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) at the time they took place. The numerical sequence of these violations follows the sequences of those previously reported in my letter of 18 July 1991 and circulated as Security Council document S/22813.

4365. On 1 May 1990, at 0510 hours, Iraqi forces launched an attack against Iranian positions at the geographical coordinates of NC 576-476 on the map of Sumar. As a result two Iranian soldiers by the names of Azim Torabi and Vali-Ul-Allah Soleiman were wounded.

4366. On 1 May 1990, at 1230 hours, 14 Iraqis, presumably senior commanding officers, were observed studying the area at the geographical coordinates of NE 303-891 on the map of Sardasht.

4367. On 1 May 1990, at 1230 hours, the movement of Iraqi forces using United Nations vehicles was observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 281-899 on the map of Sardasht.

4368. On 1 May 1990, at 1340 hours, the movement of 13 Iraqi soldiers was observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 281-899 on the map of Sardasht.

4369. On 1 May 1990, at 1430 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a guarding post at the geographical coordinates of ND 678-212 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

4370. On 1 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 281-899 on the map of Sardasht.

4371. On 2 May 1990, at 0905 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NC 975-020 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4372. On 2 May 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 3840-8155 on the map of Mavoot.

4373. On 2 May 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a defensive position at the geographical coordinates of NE 3840-8155 on the map of Mavoot.

4374. On 2 May 1990, at 2200 hours, five Iraqi soldiers were observed patrolling at the geographical coordinates of QB 145-051 on the map of Dehloran.

4375. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of QA 63-31 on the map of Chazabeh.

4376. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 275-974 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4377. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 284-965 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4378. On 2 May 1990, five Iraqi soldiers were observed patrolling at the geographical coordinates of QB 145-051 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4379. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a light machine-gun at the geographical coordinates of TQ 170-337 on the map of Hosseinieh.

4380. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a road at the geographical coordinates of TP 15250-97400 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

4381. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 311-923 on the map of Sardasht.

4382. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 298-869 on the map of Sardasht.

4383. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 284-965 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4384. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation pylon at the geographical coordinates of QA 620-310 on the map of Chazabeh.

4385. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 275-974 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4386. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographical coordinates of TP 179-807 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

4387. On 2 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographical coordinates of TP 177-813 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

4388. On 3 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of QA 290-955 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4389. On 3 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 297-927 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4390. On 3 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of QA 292-942 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4391. On 3 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of QA 291-952 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4392. On 3 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench from geographical coordinates of NE 385-815 on the map of Mavoot to geographical coordinates of NE 391-811 on the map of Sardasht.

4393. On 3 May 1990, 24 IFA vehicles and two command jeeps carrying Iraqi troops moved towards the forward defence line at the geographical coordinates of NE 86-52 on the map of Panjwain.

4394. On 3 May 1990, 105 rebel forces (counter revolutionaries) of Monafeghin moved towards the forward defence line at the geographical coordinates of NE 86-52 on the map of Panjwain.

4395. On 3 May 1990, an Iraqi helicopter was observed patrolling at the geographical coordinates of NE 30-89 on the map of Sardasht.

4396. On 3 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of ND 493-061 on the map of Kharatha.

4397. On 3 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of ND 485-063 on the map of Kharatha.

4398. On 3 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a mobile jamming radar at the geographical coordinates of PD 065-967 on the map of Nosoud and in the same night jammed Iranian radio communications in the area for three hours.

4399. On 4 May 1990, at 1040 hours, Iraqi troops were reinforced with the strength of 50 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of NE 9040-3915 on the map of Panjwain.

4400. On 4 May 1990, at 1055 hours, the movement was observed of 75 Iraqi troops from the geographical coordinates of NE 90-42 on the map of Panjwain to the geographical coordinates of NE 91-39 on the map of Marivan.

4401. On 4 May 1990, at 1100 hours, the movement of 24 IFA vehicles carrying Iraqi troops was observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 93-51 on the map of Marivan.

4402. On 4 May 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi troops were reinforced with the strength of 30 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of NE 9160-3745 on the map of Marivan.

4403. On 4 May 1990, at 1545 hours, Iraqi troops were reinforced with the strength of 27 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of NE 927-395 on the map of Marivan.

4404. On 4 May 1990, at 1620 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a light machine-gun at the geographical coordinates of NC 579-464 on the map of Sumar.

4405. On 4 May 1990, Iraqi forces improved a road at the geographical coordinates of NE 284-853 on the map of Sardasht.

4406. On 4 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced with the strength of 10 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of NE 9015-3925 on the map of Panjwain.

4407. On 4 May 1990, a number of Iraqi troops were observed patrolling at the geographical coordinates of ND 692-264 on the map of Ghalameh.

4408. On 4 May 1990, Iraqi forces using an excavator performed engineering activities at the geographical coordinates of NC 401-928 on the map of Khosravi.

4409. On 4 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced with the strength of 40 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of PB 121-768 and 108-718 on the map of Mehran.

4410. On 5 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a guarding post at the geographical coordinates of NE 734-631 on the map of Baneh.

4411. On 5 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NF 294-028 on the map of Sardasht.

4412. On 5 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a base at the geographical coordinates of NE 734-631 on the map of Baneh.

4413. On 5 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 734-631 on the map of Baneh.

4414. On 5 May 1990, at 0810 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of ND 694-211 on the map of Ghalameh.

4415. On 5 May 1990, at 0825 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 9015-3875 on the map of Panjwain.

4416. On 5 May 1990, at 0930 hours, the movement of 26 Iraqi IFA vehicles from south of the Shilar region towards the forward defence line was observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 96-53 on the map of Marivan.

4417. On 5 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced with the strength of 60 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of NE 902-425 to 9115-3915 on the map of Panjwain.

4418. On 5 May 1990, at 1100 hours, the movement of 13 IFA vehicles carrying Iraqi troops towards the forward defence line was observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 96-53 on the map of Marivan.

4419. On 5 May 1990, at 1100 hours, the movement of four patrol vehicles of Monafeghin rebels (counter-revolutionaries) was observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 96-53 on the map of Marivan.

4420. On 5 May 1990, at 1100 hours, the replacement and reinforcement of Iraqi troops was observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 96-53 on the map of Marivan.

4421. On 5 May 1990, Iraqi forces performed an engineering operation using an excavator at the geographical coordinates of NF 00-61 on the map of Piranshahr.

4422. On 5 May 1990, Iraqi forces installed a row of barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of NE 308-815 on the map of Mavoot.

4423. On 5 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up a mine field at the geographical coordinates of NE 304-894 on the map of Sardasht.

4424. On 6 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a heavy machine-gun at the geographical coordinates of NE 299-869 on the map of Sardasht.

4425. On 6 May 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 905-394 on the map of Panjwain.

4426. On 6 May 1990, at 1220 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TQ 568-480 on the map of West of Jofeir.

4427. On 6 May 1990, Iraqi forces advanced in the off-limit area at the geographical coordinates of TP 15925-97400 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad of the team site 4 area of Khorramshahr and constructed a road 180 metres long, 4 metres wide and 3 metres high.

4428. On 7 May 1990, at 0830 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 905-395 on the map of Panjwain.

4429. On 7 May 1990, at 0830 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 910-394 on the map of Marivan.

4430. On 7 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 392-818 on the map of Mavoot.

4431. On 7 May 1990, at 0915 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 913-397 on the map of Marivan.

4432. On 7 May 1990, at 1035 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 911-394 on the map of Marivan.

4433. On 7 May 1990, at 1035 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-418 on the map of Panjwain.

4434. On 7 May 1990, at 1115 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed patrolling at the geographical coordinates of NE 290-850 on the map of Sardasht.

4435. On 7 May 1990, at 1120 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a defensive bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 308-918 on the map of Sardasht.

4436. On 7 May 1990, at 1130 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-418 on the map of Marivan.

4437. On 7 May 1990, at 1715 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographical coordinates of NE 913-397 on the map of Panjwain.

4438. On 7 May 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 917-389 on the map of Panjwain.

4439. On 7 May 1990, an Iraqi helicopter was observed patrolling from the geographical coordinates of NE 260-860 on the map of Sardasht to the geographical coordinates of NE 290-790 on the map of Mavoot.

4440. On 8 May 1990, at 0400 hours, Iraqi forces abducted an Iranian soldier at the geographical coordinates of NE 96-69 on the map of Nanoor.

4441. On 8 May 1990, from 0800 to 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of ND 691-216 on the map of Ghalameh.

4442. On 8 May 1990, from 0800 to 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of ND 691-216 on the map of Ghalameh.

4443. On 8 May 1990, from 0800 to 1000 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographical coordinates of ND 652-214 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

4444. On 8 May 1990, at 0830 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 911-394 on the map of Marivan.

4445. On 8 May 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of 914-418 on the map of Marivan.

4446. On 8 May 1990, at 1020 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographical coordinates of NE 913-397 on the map of Marivan.

4447. On 8 May 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographical coordinates of ND 652-214 on the map of Ghalameh.

4448. On 8 May 1990, at 1050 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 911-421 on the map of Marivan.

4449. On 8 May 1990, at 1500 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 384-815 on the map of Mavoot.

4450. On 8 May 1990, at 2400 hours, an Iranian soldier was abducted by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of NE 69-69 on the map of Nanoor.

4451. On 8 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 293-860 on the map of Sardasht.

4452. On 8 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of NE 382-814 on the map of Mavoot.

4453. On 8 May 1990, Iraqi forces installed a row of barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of ND 707-478 on the map of Azgaleh.

4454. On 8 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed artillery at the geographical coordinates of TP 124-760 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4455. On 8 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed artillery at the geographical coordinates of QV 728-201 on the map of Talul.

4456. On 8 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a machine-gun at the geographical coordinates of TP 2010-7285 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4457. On 9 May 1990, at 0815 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 913-491 on the map of Marivan.

4458. On 9 May 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of NE 309-921 on the map of Sardasht.

4459. On 9 May 1990, at 1020 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an ammunition trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-395 on the map of Marivan.

4460. On 9 May 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 903-394 on the map of Panjwain.

4461. On 9 May 1990, at 1600 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NC 830-211 on the map of Halaleh.

4462. On 9 May 1990, at 1640 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 340-912 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4463. On 9 May 1990, at 1750 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-418 on the map of Marivan.

4464. On 9 May 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-398 on the map of Marivan.

4465. On 9 May 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographical coordinates of NC 850-196 on the map of Halaleh.

4466. On 9 May 1990, an Iraqi helicopter was observed patrolling at the geographical coordinates of ND 814-822 on the map of Halabja.

4467. On 9 May 1990, Iraqi forces conducted exercises at the geographical coordinates of ND 814-822 on the map of Halabja.

4468. On 9 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of ND 837-796 on the map of Halabja.

4469. On 10 May 1990, at 0910 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-394 on the map of Marivan.

4470. On 10 May 1990, at 1500 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-418 on the map of Marivan.

4471. On 10 May 1990, at 1820 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 912-421 on the map of Marivan.

4472. On 10 May 1990, at 1950 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-898 on the map of Marivan.

4473. On 10 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a light machine-gun at the geographical coordinates of PB 105-711 on the map of Mehran.

4474. On 12 May 1990, at 0840 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 911-422 on the map of Marivan.

4475. On 12 May 1990, at 0910 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-397 on the map of Marivan.

4476. On 12 May 1990, at 1010 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 912-421 on the map of Marivan.

4477. On 12 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-418 on the map of Marivan.

4478. On 12 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 902-421 on the map of Marivan.

4479. On 12 May 1990, at 0920 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of QA 70-24 on the map of Chazabeh.

4480. On 12 May 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of QA 511-531 on the map of Yebis.

4481. On 12 May 1990, at 1830 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 348-906 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4482. On 12 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 248-906 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4483. On 12 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up two flags at the geographical coordinates of TP 18875-75450 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4484. On 12 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up eight flags at the geographical coordinates of TP 1555-8600 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

4485. On 12 May 1990, at 1955 hours, Iraqi forces fired a tracer bullet towards Iranian troops at the geographical coordinates of ND 583-238 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

4486. On 12 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of PB 145-796 on the map of Mehran.

4487. On 13 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 905-394 on the map of Marivan.

4488. On 13 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-398 on the map of Marivan.

4489. On 13 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced with the strength of 14 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of NC 495-567 on the map of Sumar.

4490. On 13 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of QA 305-942 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4491. On 14 May 1990, at 0810 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of NC 501-654 on the map of Sizdeh.

4492. On 14 May 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 908-393 on the map of Panjwain.

4493. On 14 May 1990, at 1130 hours, Iraqi forces installed a row of barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of NE 914-418 on the map of Marivan.

4494. On 14 May 1990, at 1130 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 904-233 on the map of Panjwain.

4495. On 14 May 1990, at 1330 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 276-822 on the map of Mavoot.

4496. On 14 May 1990, at 1330 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 272-835 on the map of Mavoot.

4497. On 14 May 1990, at 1430 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of NE 905-394 on the map of Mavoot.

4498. On 14 May 1990, at 1830 hours, Iraqi forces installed a two-part communication pylon at the geographical coordinates of NC 863-195 on the map of Halaleh.

4499. On 14 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of PB 046-871 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4500. On 14 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of PB 140-792 on the map of Mehran.

4501. On 14 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of PB 055-848 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4502. On 14 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of ND 687-209 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

4503. On 14 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NF 253-122 on the map of Sardasht.

4504. On 15 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of PB 033-896 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4505. On 15 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of PB 042-906 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4506. On 15 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces set up a flag at the geographical coordinates of NE 916-307 on the map of Marivan.

4507. On 15 May 1990, at 1040 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 905-394 on the map of Panjwain.

4508. On 15 May 1990, at 1130 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 794-589 on the map of Baneh.

4509. On 15 May 1990, at 1750 hours, movement of an IFA vehicle carrying Iraqi troops was observed at the geographical coordinates of PE 00-45 on the map of Marivan.

4510. On 15 May 1990, at 1750 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a four-barrel cannon at the geographical coordinates of PE 00-45 on the map of Marivan.

4511. On 15 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a tank platform at the geographical coordinates of QA 310-929 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4512. On 15 May 1990, two Iraqi troops were observed fishing at the geographical coordinates of TP 485-350 on the map of Khosro Abad.

4513. On 15 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up six flags at the geographical coordinates of TP 1705-8380 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

4514. On 15 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up five flags at the geographical coordinates of TP 1675-8435 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

4515. On 15 May 1990, at 2118 hours, Iraqi troops were reinforced by the use of a helicopter at the geographical coordinates of TQ 150-320 on the map of Hosseinieh.

4516. On 16 May 1990, at 1050 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 892-227 on the map of Shanderi.

4517. On 16 May 1990, at 1250 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 29-86 on the map of Sardasht.

4518. On 16 May 1990, at 1450 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 894-330 on the map of Panjwain.

4519. On 16 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed nine firing positions at the geographical coordinates of TP 214-736 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4520. On 17 May 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NC 532-820 on the map of Sizdeh.

4521. On 17 May 1990, at 0200 hours, Iraqi forces unloaded ammunition from an IFA at the geographical coordinates of NC 536-531 on the map of Sumar.

4522. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 206-742 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4523. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 185-752 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4524. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 215-735 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4525. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 1722-7635 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4526. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 189-751 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4527. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 181-753 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4528. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 210-739 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4529. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of TP 304-633 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4530. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces installed a row of barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of TP 304-633 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4531. On 17 May 1990, Iraqi forces were observed building a series of fortifications at the geographical coordinates of TP 304-633 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4532. On 18 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of QA 520-550 on the map of Yebis.

4533. On 18 May 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 915-374 on the map of Panjwain.

4534. On 18 May 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 915-394 on the map of Marivan.

4535. On 18 May 1990, at 1540 hours, Iraqi forces planted a television (remote control) mine at the geographical coordinates of NE 909-325 on the map of Panjwain.

4536. On 18 May 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NC 773-253 on the map of Halaleh.

4537. On 18 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up a flag at the geographical coordinates of QA 435-808 on the map of Ein Khosh.

4538. On 18 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up a flag at the geographical coordinates of QA 426-805 on the map of Ein Khosh.

4539. On 18 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up a flag at the geographical coordinates of QA 427-813 on the map of Ein Khosh.

4540. On 18 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up a flag at the geographical coordinates of QA 436-803 on the map of Ein Khosh.

4541. On 18 May 1990, Iraqi forces set up a flag at the geographical coordinates of QA 41-76 on the map of Ein Khosh.

4542. On 18 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographical coordinates of TP 176-758 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4543. On 18 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 300-metre-long trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 510-801 on the map of Garmab.

4544. On 18 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench to be used by 15 Iraqi troops for ambush and listening purposes at the geographical coordinates of NE 510-801 on the map of Garmab.

4545. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NF 074-576 on the map of Piranshahr.

4546. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a base at the geographical coordinates of NF 047-529 on the map of Piranshahr.

4547. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a base at the geographical coordinates of NF 041-529 on the map of Piranshahr.

4548. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced at the geographical coordinates of NF 030-549 on the map of Piranshahr.

4549. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 70-metre-long trench at the geographical coordinates of NF 057-524 on the map of Piranshahr.

4550. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 120-metre-long trench at the geographical coordinates of NF 071-572 on the map of Piranshahr.

4551. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a mortar at the geographical coordinates of NF 073-573 on the map of Piranshahr.

4552. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a base at the geographical coordinates of NF 046-528 on the map of Piranshahr.

4553. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced at the geographical coordinates of NF 014-572 on the map of Piranshahr.

4554. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed seven individual bunkers at the geographical coordinates of NF 059-539 on the map of Piranshahr.

4555. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 50-metre-long trench at the geographical coordinates of NF 073-573 on the map of Piranshahr.

4556. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a base at the geographical coordinates of NF 045-527 on the map of Piranshahr.

4557. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a base at the geographical coordinates of NF 047-528 on the map of Piranshahr.

4558. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced at the geographical coordinates of NF 045-564 on the map of Piranshahr.

4559. On 19 May 1990, at 0925 hours, Iraqi forces installed a row of barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of NE 311-933 on the map of Sardasht.

4560. On 19 May 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of NC 882-218 on the map of Halaleh.

4561. On 19 May 1990, at 1010 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 916-384 on the map of Marivan.

4562. On 19 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TQ 810-320 on the map of Talul.

4563. On 20 May 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi troops were reinforced with 180 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of PE 06-56 on the map of Marivan.

4564. On 20 May 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 906-445 on the map of Panjwain.

4565. On 20 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of NE 578-782 on the map of Garmab.

4566. On 20 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced with 150 soldiers arriving in five IFA vehicles at the geographical coordinates of NE 999-543 on the map of Marivan.

4567. On 20 May 1990, Iraqi troops were reinforced with 150 soldiers at the geographical coordinates of PE 022-544 on the map of Marivan.

4568. On 20 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographical coordinates of NE 285-975 on the map of Sardasht.

4569. On 20 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographical coordinates of NC 502-665 on the map of Sizdeh.

4570. On 20 May 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TQ 160-320 on the map of Hosseinieh.

4571. On 21 May 1990, at 0850 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a defensive position at the geographical coordinates of NE 285-873 on the map of Sardasht.

4572. On 21 May 1990, at 1740 hours, Iraqi forces constructed four firing positions at the geographical coordinates of NE 994-504 on the map of Marivan.

4573. On 21 May 1990, engineering activities by Iraqi forces were observed at the geographical coordinates of NF 05-58 on the map of Piranshahr.

4574. On 21 May 1990, engineering activities by Iraqi forces were observed at the geographical coordinates of NF 01-59 on the map of Piranshahr.

4575. On 21 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 180-795 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

4576. On 21 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 30-metre-long trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 509-701 on the map of Garmab.

4577. On 22 May 1990, at 0630 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of NC 95-04 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4578. On 22 May 1990, at 1990 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of ND 485-098 on the map of Kharatha.

4579. On 22 May 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces unloaded ammunition at the geographical coordinates of PB 000-990 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4580. On 22 May 1990, at 0945 hours, three Iraqi fighter planes at an altitude of 28,000 feet violated the Iranian airspace from the geographical coordinates of TQ 73-89 on the map of Sa-e-dieh to the geographical coordinates of TQ 74-50 on the map of West Jofeir.

4581. On 22 May 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces improved a trench at the geographical coordinates of NC 92-12 on the map of Halaleh.

4582. On 22 May 1990, at 1200 hours, Iraqi troops were deployed at the geographical coordinates of MF 91-82 on the map of Siparoz.

4583. On 22 May 1990, at 1825 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographical coordinates of NE 90-44 on the map of Marivan.

4584. On 22 May 1990, Iraqi troops were deployed at the geographical coordinates of MF 88-82 on the map of Siparoz.

4585. On 22 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographical coordinates of TP 1800-8035 on the map of Nim Istgah Navad.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22820
22 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 17/18 July 1991 amounted to 18 sorties flown by five two-aircraft formations, one four-aircraft formation and four single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Enemy air activity centred over Mosul, Arbil and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

II

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 18/19 July 1991 amounted to 25 sorties flown by 12 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Tall 'Afar, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

III

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 19/20 July 1991 amounted to 16 sorties flown by eight two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 700 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 5,000 metres.

2. Flights centred over Mosul, Arbil and Dohuk, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

IV

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 20/21 July 1991 amounted to six sorties flown by three two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes.

2. The American air activity centred over Dohuk and north-east of Mosul, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22821
22 July 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have already sent to you our letter No. 87 of 6 May 1991, in which we informed you of continued violations of Iraqi airspace by United States and United States-Saudi aircraft (copy transmitted herewith) and requested that you have it circulated as a document of the Security Council. We also sent our letter No. 40 on 17 April 1991 (copy transmitted herewith) concerning continued flights in Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft: in an oversight, we did not request the circulation of that letter as a document of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its two annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Letter dated 17 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of continued flights through Iraqi airspace by aircraft of the United States Air Force, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 14/15 April 1991 amounted to 110 sorties flown by 54 formations, one of which consisted of four aircraft, at altitudes ranging from 5,500 to 8,000 metres and at a speed of 750 kilometres per hour.

2. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s; air activity centred over Baghdad, Aziziyah, Ramadi and Hashimiyah, for the purpose of reconnaissance and observation.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex II

Letter dated 6 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of continued violations of Iraqi airspace by United States and United States-Saudi aircraft, as follows:

1. American-Saudi air activity on 3/4 May 1991 amounted to one sortie by a two-aircraft formation.

2. The formation flew at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 6,000 metres.

3. The aircraft were identified as F-14s; air activity centred over Kut, Karbala and Najaf, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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22 July 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 28
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 18 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to you herewith a copy of the draft Treaty on Central American Security submitted by the Government of Honduras in early July to the Governments of the other Central American countries (see annex). The Central American Presidents took cognizance of the draft at the tenth Regional Summit, held in the city of San Salvador on 15, 16 and 17 July 1991.

I respectfully request you to have this letter and the annex thereto circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 28 of the agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

TREATY ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SECURITY

The Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua,

Convinced that peace, development and welfare for their peoples depend on consolidation of the democratic system of government in each of these States,

Certain that the establishment of mutual confidence and regional détente and an end to the arms race depend on renouncing the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State of the region,

Convinced that respect for human rights is a fundamental characteristic of democratic systems of government and a prerequisite for the maintenance of the peace and serenity of nations,

Determined to avoid by all possible means armed conflicts among the States of the isthmus,

Convinced that the maintenance of a stable and lasting peace requires the adoption of measures to build confidence among States and the establishment of a regional military balance,

Aware that the allocation of resources for the maintenance of a disproportionate military capability affects the economic and social endeavours of the Central American peoples,

Concurring in the desirability of establishing an effective system of cooperation, communication and coordination among the armed or security forces of the Central American region in order to promote the security of the isthmus,

Convinced that the pursuit of military superiority on the part of any of the Central American States would constitute a threat to regional security and a destabilizing factor in the area,

In the conviction that their security relies fundamentally on the international system for the maintenance of peace and that, accordingly, their armed services should be essentially defensive in nature,

Disposed to comply fully with the commitment contained in the Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, also known as the Esquipulas Procedure, in particular the obligation to conclude negotiations on security, verification and arms control in the region,

HAVE AGREED ON THE FOLLOWING

TREATY ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SECURITY

PART ONE

MEASURES TO BUILD CONFIDENCE AMONG THE STATES PARTIES

CHAPTER I

REPORTS

Article 1

The States of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, hereinafter referred to as "the Parties", agree on the following confidence-building measures:

(a) The Parties shall submit, in the first half of each year, reports on the composition and organization of their armed services, military installations, weaponry, matériel and equipment;

(b) The reports shall be exchanged in the Security Commission established under the Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America.

The reports shall be prepared in accordance with the inventory format agreed by the Security Commission, and shall include, for each ground or amphibious combat unit, down to the battalion level, all the data necessary for ensuring that the information supplied is complete, transparent and easily verifiable.

The same principle in respect of the supply of information shall apply to each air combat formation and single combat aircraft, and to naval and police forces, irrespective of their appellation, situation or line of command.

Article 2

The Parties shall also provide information on their respective military budgets for the current financial year, using the reporting instrument on military expenditures in standardized form adopted by the United Nations on 12 December 1980.

Each State Party may request from any other State Party, through the Security Commission, clarification of the information within the 60 days following the date on which it was delivered.

The Parties undertake to provide such clarification within the 60 days following the date of request.

CHAPTER II

RISK REDUCTION

Article 3

Each Party shall inform the others sufficiently in advance of any significant military activity which it is about to carry out.

Where, in a national emergency, such notification was not given because it was impossible to predict it, any Party may request an explanation of the situation from the other State, which shall be bound to conform within 24 hours.

If the explanations given are not considered satisfactory and sufficient, the Party concerned may request a meeting of the Security Commission to analyse the situation and take appropriate decisions. The meeting shall take place within the following 24 hours.

Article 4

If an incident of a military nature occurs between two or more of the Parties, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs shall immediately establish contact in order to analyse the situation, explain the facts, avoid an escalation of tension, put an end to any military activity and prevent the occurrence of further incidents.

To deal with such cases, the Parties shall establish a standing rapid communication procedure to facilitate immediate contact with their respective authorities.

Any Party may convene the Security Commission in connection with a military incident, if the direct channels of communication are not adequate for achieving the objectives referred to in the preceding paragraph. The meeting shall take place within 24 hours of the formulation of a formal request.

CHAPTER III

MILITARY CONTACTS

Article 5

In order to build confidence among themselves, the Parties shall encourage visits between the heads of the armed services; facilitate contacts between officers of these services; promote their joint attendance at professional courses and lectures; establish exchanges between scholars and experts in military studies and related areas; and organize cultural and sports events involving members of their armed services.

CHAPTER IV

PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF PARTICULAR MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Article 6

The Parties shall notify the other signatory States in writing through the diplomatic channel, without precluding informal communication through established military channels, at least 30 days in advance, of the following military activities:

(a) Any ground, air or naval military manoeuvre, deployment or exercise less than 30 kilometres from the frontier with another State Party;

(b) Any military manoeuvre in which more than 1,000 troops participate;

(c) Any manoeuvre, deployment or exercise involving the participation of forces belonging to a country other than the one in whose territory it takes place;

(d) Any manoeuvre, deployment or exercise in which 20 or more air sorties are made, including sorties of helicopter gunships;

(e) Any manoeuvre, deployment or exercise involving more than 300 paratroop drops;

(f) Any naval manoeuvre, deployment or exercise in which more than 100 troops participate;

(g) Any manoeuvre, deployment or exercise in which 10 or more tanks participate, when it takes place less than 30 kilometres from the frontier with another State Party.

Article 7

The obligation to notify within the period referred to in article 6 shall not apply to counterinsurgency operations carried out by one of the armed services. However, the State which conducts such operations must report them as soon as possible if they take place less than 20 kilometres from the frontier with another Party.

Article 8

Notification of military activities shall include the following information: the name of the activity; its purpose; the participating States; the number of troops and the type of weapons or equipment to be used and the places where they are to take place; and the dates on which they are to begin and end.

The number of units participating in the activity and the geographic coordinates of the points of arrival and of troop concentrations shall also be communicated.

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATION OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Article 9

The Parties undertake to invite the other Parties to send observers to follow the course of the activities referred to in article 6 of this Treaty.

It shall be understood that an invitation has been issued simply through notification of the activity, and the notified Party may accept within 10 days of receiving the notification. If it accepts the invitation, it may send not more than two observers.

The host State shall provide the observers with a programme containing all relevant details, such as dates and meeting places, means of transport, the various stages or phases of activity, its duration, and the arrangements made for the observers' food and board. The observer State shall pay the cost of the travel and stay of its observers.

Article 10

For the duration of their mission, the observers shall enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to diplomats under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Article 11

The observer State shall see to the security and well-being of the observers while the activity is in progress.

Article 12

The host State shall not be obliged to permit observation of restricted defence zones, installations or points.

PART TWO

OBLIGATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE ESQUIPULAS PROCEDURE

CHAPTER VI

OBLIGATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE PROHIBITION OF SUPPORT FOR IRREGULAR FORCES

Article 13

The Parties reaffirm their obligation to refrain from giving any political, military, financial or other support to individuals, groups, irregular forces or armed bands advocating the overthrow or destabilization of the Government of one of the other Parties. In addition, they undertake to prevent their territory from being used for organizing or carrying out actions, military or otherwise, acts of sabotage, kidnappings or criminal activities in the territory of another State Party.

Article 14

The Parties shall exercise strict control to prevent their territory from being used to carry out any military action against another State Party.

Article 15

The Parties undertake to deny the use of and to dismantle any installation, equipment or facility providing logistical, operational or propaganda support which may be situated in their territory and is being used for the purpose of overthrowing, destabilizing or causing harm to the Government of one of the other Parties.

Article 16

The signatory States undertake to make every effort within their power to remove from their frontier areas any group or irregular force responsible for acts against another Party, and to disarm and intern their members or arrange for their admission by third countries.

CHAPTER VII

OBLIGATIONS WITH REGARD TO TRAFFIC IN ARMS

Article 17

The Parties pledge to combat the flow of arms, explosives and equipment towards persons, groups or organizations, irregular forces or armed bands trying to destabilize or overthrow the Government of another Party.

Article 18

In order to implement the provisions of the foregoing article, the Parties shall establish control mechanisms at airports, landing strips, harbours, terminals, border crossings, on roads, air routes, sea lanes and waterways, and at any other point likely to be used for the traffic in arms.

Article 19

On the basis of presumption or established facts, the Parties shall report any violations of this obligation to the Security Commission. The Party making the report shall provide the Security Commission with the evidence at its disposal in order to enable it to carry out the necessary investigation. The Commission shall submit such conclusions and recommendations as it may consider useful.

Whenever possible, the following information shall be supplied: source of the traffic in arms; persons involved; place where the armaments were manufactured; type of armaments, munitions, equipment or other types of military supplies; means of transport and transport routes both within and outside the region; bases for storing supplies; and the recipients or destination.

CHAPTER VIII

OBLIGATIONS WITH REGARD TO FOREIGN MILITARY ADVISERS

Article 20

The Parties shall submit to the Security Commission, in the first half of each year, a report on the foreign military advisers or other foreign elements participating in military, paramilitary or security activities in its territory.

Article 21

Each Party shall keep a list of the advisers engaged in activities of a technical nature related to training or to the installation and maintenance of military equipment; a copy of the list shall be submitted to the Security Commission. The list shall be kept in conformity with the respective agreements or contracts. The Security Commission shall be entitled to propose to the Parties reasonable limits on the number of such advisers.

CHAPTER IX

OBLIGATIONS WITH REGARD TO TERRORISM, SUBVERSION AND SABOTAGE

Article 22

The Parties pledge not to give political, military, financial or any other support for acts of subversion, terrorism or sabotage intended to destabilize or overthrow the Government of a State Party.

Article 23

They also pledge not to organize, instigate or participate in acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage against another State Party and shall refrain from acquiescing activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such criminal acts.

Article 24

The Parties pledge to abide by or, as the case may be, accede at the earliest opportunity to the following international treaties and conventions:

(a) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970;

(b) Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion That are of International Significance, 1971;

(c) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971;

(d) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973;

(e) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979;

(f) Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, 1925;

(g) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 1971.

Article 25

The Parties shall initiate, within 30 days following the signature of this Treaty, the necessary constitutional procedures with a view to becoming parties, if they have not already done so, to the international treaties and conventions referred to in the preceding article.

Article 26

The Parties shall take measures in their respective territories to prevent individuals belonging to foreign terrorist groups or organizations from engaging in criminal acts. To that end, they shall strengthen cooperation between migration offices and police departments and other competent authorities.

CHAPTER X

PROHIBITIONS REGARDING THE POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OR WHICH HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS

Article 27

The Parties shall refrain from acquiring, maintaining or permitting the stationing in their territories of chemical, radiological or bacteriological weapons. The Parties also pledge not to build or permit the construction in their respective territories of installations which may be used to manufacture or stockpile those types of weapons.

Article 28

The Parties reaffirm the commitments which they undertook in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), of 14 February 1967.

CHAPTER XI

COOPERATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTERS

Article 29

The Parties shall establish cooperation mechanisms which shall allow them to provide each other with assistance in cases of natural disasters, and in search and rescue missions in cases of accidents.

Article 30

Likewise, they shall cooperate, through their respective armed services, to protect the environment, in particular in frontier areas with one or more States Parties.

For the purposes of this and the preceding article, the Parties shall draw up contingency plans which shall enable them to establish timely and adequate coordination.

CHAPTER XII

OBLIGATIONS WITH RESPECT TO PREVENTION OF DRUG-TRAFFICKING

Article 31

The Parties shall promote cooperation in the prevention of traffic in drugs and narcotic substances in conformity with the regional and subregional agreements to which they are parties. To that end, they shall establish speedy and effective mechanisms for communication and cooperation among the national authorities responsible for combating traffic in drugs and narcotic substances, and shall provide the competent authorities with the material and human resources of the armed services.

CHAPTER XIII

DIRECT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Article 32

The Parties shall establish a regional communication system to guarantee timely liaison between the competent governmental, civil and military authorities, among themselves and with the Security Commission, for the purpose of preventing incidents and facilitating fulfilment of the other commitments assumed under this Treaty.

PART THREE

HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 33

The Parties pledge to devise programmes for ensuring participation, by members of their respective armed services, in courses, seminars or conferences on humanitarian law and in the theory and practice of protecting and promoting human rights as a basis of the system of democracy and law.

To that end, they may jointly or separately request the assistance of such international bodies and organizations as they may deem appropriate.

PART FOUR

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR ARMAMENTS AND MILITARY PERSONNEL

Article 34

The Parties shall renew their commitment to renounce the threat and use of force for settling disputes that might arise among them. They shall reaffirm their commitment to apply pacific means for settling international disputes.

Article 35

The Parties shall renounce the pursuit of military superiority in the region and pledge to establish a military balance at the lowest possible level, in respect for the right of each State to its own security.

Article 36

The Parties shall agree, within the 24 months following the entry into force of this Treaty, on their respective maximum limits for military personnel and armaments.

Article 37

The limits to the number of military personnel and armaments shall be determined by the Security Commission, in line with the list of factors approved by it at the meeting held on 12 and 13 April 1991 in the city of Managua, Nicaragua.

Article 38

Observance of the agreed limits shall be mandatory for each of the Parties as from 1 January 1994.

Nevertheless, in the event of internal armed conflict the Security Commission may authorize the Parties to exceed the agreed limits for so long as the conflict exists. The new units and armaments shall be used exclusively for combating counterinsurgency. As soon as the circumstances giving rise to authorization for exceeding the limits have ceased to exist, the Parties shall pledge strictly to abide by the maximum limits which preceded the conflict.

PART FIVE

VERIFICATION AND CONTROL

Article 39

It shall be the responsibility of the Security Commission to ensure that the commitments covered in this Treaty are verified and controlled, in line with the following functions:

(a) To ensure implementation of the measures referred to in the Treaty, such as the delivery and updating of inventories of armaments and military personnel and installations, as well as their periodic updating;

(b) To agree, within the deadlines specified in this Treaty, on the maximum limits for armaments and military personnel to which the Parties shall be entitled, within the set parameters;

(c) To establish a register of every transfer of arms to the Parties;

(d) To verify full compliance by the Parties of the agreed maximum limits for the armaments and personnel;

(e) To verify that no new arms or systems which, qualitatively or quantitatively, alter the established maximum limits are introduced, and that arms prohibited by this Treaty are not introduced;

(f) To verify that the purchases of arms and equipment for replacement purposes are in line with the previously established inventories and registers;

(g) To monitor implementation of this Treaty as regards traffic in arms, explosives and equipment;

(h) To monitor implementation of this Treaty as regards irregular forces and the non-use of the territory of the Parties for acts of destabilization against another Party;

(i) To monitor implementation of the procedures for notifying the military manoeuvres referred to in this Treaty and for notifying the other matters specified herein;

(j) To investigate every accusation of violation of the commitments assumed in this Treaty, to make the report thereon and to make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate; and

(k) To carry out its investigations by means of inspections in situ, the collection of evidence and any other procedure which it may deem necessary for performing its functions. For the purpose of carrying out its functions the Commission shall receive all the requisite facilities from the Parties as well as their prompt and full collaboration.

Article 40

The Commission shall establish its own rules of procedure.

Article 41

The Commission shall formulate, for immediate action, recommendations for a solution and further investigation or for penalizing the Parties. Should one of the Parties declare that it disagrees with the recommendations, the matter shall be taken up by the Executive Commission of Esquipulas II.

Article 42

With effect from the date of signature of this Treaty, the Parties shall refrain from taking any action whereby the purpose and intentions of the Treaty may be frustrated.

Article 43

Within the 30 days following signature of this Treaty, the Parties shall initiate the constitutional formalities for its adoption and ratification.

Article 44

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Treaty which cannot be settled through the procedure specified in this part of the Treaty shall be submitted to the Executive Commission for its settlement by consensus.

Article 45

Should this procedure fail, the Executive Commission, with the votes of at least three of the Parties, shall recommend another procedure for the pacific settlement of the dispute, in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations and article 24 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. The recommendation of the Executive Commission shall be mandatory.

Article 46

Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, or earlier it requested by at least two of the Parties, the Parties shall assemble in order to evaluate it and to take whatever action they may deem appropriate.

Article 47

This Treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each Party. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras.

Article 48

This Treaty shall enter into force eight days after the date on which the fifth instrument of ratification is deposited.

Article 49

This Treaty shall not admit reservations.

Article 50

This Treaty shall be registered by the depositor with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.